

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

THE NEW WAR AT RICHMOND.

ANOTHER of the troubles arising out of a conflict of the Reconstruction and the Re-Reconstruction laws has occurred at Richmond, Virginia. Like Mobile, that city is now supplied with two sets of municipal authorities—two Mayors and two Chiefs of Police contending for authority, and employing against each other the energies which, in peaceful times, should be displayed exclusively against official disturbers of the peace. If the old theory that the best government is that which governs least, be true, the unhappy communities which are supplied with duplicate governments are to be deeply pitied. Few cities nowadays can really afford to bear the burdens imposed by one set of cormorants, and when they are doubled inevitable ruin is threatened. We have been heretofore told that it was next to impossible to find a sufficient number of properly qualified persons to fill the civil offices of the South, but it now appears that there is an innumerable horde of applicants, and it is becoming far too common for two sets of officials to claim to be legally installed. Thus the South is passing through the force of petty anarchy as an after-piece to the great tragedy of the Rebellion. Richmond, which was once the central point of the conflicts of a continent, becomes the scene of a combat in which the cutting off of water and gas pipes is a striking incident, and the supply of provisions to a besieged garrison, by throwing bread into an open window, an event of first-class importance. It is difficult to determine, in such disputes, who is right and who is wrong, but the probabilities are that the whole South is afflicted with a chronic disrespect for constituted authority, and that the adventurers with whom that region abounds are ready and eager to obtain office on any terms whatever, and without regard to prior rights or the welfare of the communities affected by disorganizing legislation. The Frenchman who, in a brief period, swore to be forever faithful to eighteen constitutions, cared but little after he had violated seventeen oaths for the last one he had taken. And the Southern people, after seeing not only the national authority triumphant over the Confederacy, but their State governments supplanted by provisional organizations, and these, in turn, frequently changed or abrogated, and, after having their whole civil framework destroyed, remodelled, and re-modelled, are settling down to the sad conviction that politics has become exclusively a game of plunder, in which the people must be perpetually victimized and unscrupulous partisans enriched; and that, in the absence of any established standard of legality, the offices must belong, for the time, to whoever is strong enough to hold them. It is important not only to the South, but to the whole country, that these annoyances and uncertainties should cease at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. SAMUEL JOSEPHS, in the State House of Representatives, yesterday explained his position with regard to the gambling bill, and complained that he had been cruelly misrepresented by the newspapers. Mr. Josephs originally gave as his reason for opposing the bill that the gamblers in Philadelphia were never poorer than at the present time; the plain inference of which was that Mr. Josephs thought it a shame that the Legislature should attempt to place the professors of faro, keno, and roulette under additional disabilities in their present impoverished condition, especially as the District Attorney was engaged in making their existence as uncomfortable as possible. We frankly confess that we imagined that Mr. Josephs desired to protect the gamblers, but it appears that we were mistaken, for according to his statement yesterday he only wished to prevent blackmail from being levied on them. He announced the important fact also that he would not oppose any bill introduced in good faith, from which it is to be presumed that the gamblers must be in a very bad way indeed when Mr. Samuel Josephs goes back on them, or is Mr. Josephs' virtuous declaration only designed to blind the eyes of the public, or perhaps to levy a little black mail on his own account? Mr. Josephs declined to vote either way on the gambling bill, a fact that is certainly not in favor of his theory that it was intended for blackmailing purposes, but which rather indicates that he was disposed to impede its passage as far as possible, and yet had not the courage to put himself on record as voting against it. How will Mr. Josephs explain his conduct on this occasion?

CHICAGO is nothing if not modest. The latest manifestation of this laudable quality is given by a paper published in that delectable town, which is completely staggered by the contemplation of the time when Chicago shall become, as Chicago confidently believes it is bound to become within twenty years, the first city in the Union in point of population. "The prosperity and happiness of this great republic," soliloquizes the Chicago sheet, "with a hundred million population, and Chicago the greatest of all great cities, is almost beyond the capacity of the finite mind to comprehend!" Unless the intellect of Chicago is a little more than finite, it should not run the risk of being unsettled by daring speculations upon such improbable impossibilities.

THE CASE OF BUTLER OF TENNESSEE.

A GREAT scandal was perpetrated in the National House of Representatives by the non-expulsion of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the sale of a cadetship. The offense was clearly proved against him, but when a vote was taken on the question of expulsion the necessary two-thirds could not be obtained, the count standing 192 yeas to 68 noes. It is gratifying to know that such a majority of the House is in favor of purging itself of the members who have disgraced themselves and their office by the sale of their votes and influence, but it is shameful that more than one-third of the members should be willing to put themselves on record as apologists for such offenses. This may be considered as a test case, and it proves that, after all the noise that has been made about the matter, the House will not punish its members as they deserve for disgracing it and themselves. The refusal to expel Butler fixes a suspicion upon all who voted in his favor that they are not guiltless in such matters as were charged against him, and the action of the House yesterday undoubtedly relieved the mind of more than one member who, since the investigations with regard to the sale of cadetships commenced, has been sitting in fear and trembling lest his turn should come next. It is disgraceful in itself and utterly demoralizing to the army and navy that the appointments to West Point and Annapolis should be matters of bargain and sale, and the member of Congress who will take money for his influence in a matter of this kind will scarcely be slow to accept remuneration for promoting the various nefarious lobbying schemes that are urged upon Congress at every session. The country now has the satisfaction of knowing that sixty-eight members of the House of Representatives are at least open to the suspicion of being approachable by corrupt influences, and the adoption of a vote of censure against Butler will not relieve them from the imputation.

In the Court of Nisi Prius yesterday a \$6000 verdict against a life insurance company was returned, despite the desperate efforts of the company to avert such a termination to the suit. The event is one of significance and importance. Insurance policies, as a general thing, are so verbose and complicated that not one person in a dozen who possesses one understands clearly all the direct and indirect restrictions and conditions that are imposed upon him. Juries should, therefore, give the holder of the policy the benefit of the doubt in all cases, as they did in the case brought to a settlement yesterday.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MASKS in Paris is a branch of industry of considerable importance. The houses engaged in the manufacture are respectable and long established ones. They make their money in a sober way from the necessities of folly. Paris produces masks, but the foreigner buys them. South America, New Orleans, New York, and especially Buenos Ayres and Brazil, are among the principal customers. Parisian makers also receive orders from America for masks representing the types of the human race—Negroes, Jews, Englishmen, Germans, etc. Italy makes her own masks. Russia orders but few, as it pays but little attention to the carnival; but Protestant England requires a great many masks for the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. What with one festival and what with another, trade is never quite at a standstill. The workmen engaged in it are paid from 5 francs to 6 francs a day; the women from 2 francs to 3 francs. The commonest mask, worth one sou, passes through the hands of eight workpeople.

THE WALLS OF SEBASTOPOL have now been completely restored, and upward of 300 houses have been built in place of those which had been ruined by the bombardment. A new church, in the form of a pyramid, built entirely of marble, has also been erected in the churchyard of the town. The funds for the construction of this building were raised by a public subscription in the whole of Russia. The chief of the subscribers was the Princess Wassilichyoff, who gave up for that purpose the whole of her year's pension, amounting to 15,000 roubles (\$2500). A sum of 900,000 roubles in all was expended on the building. The principal monument in the churchyard is that of Prince Michael Gorchakoff. On it is the following inscription:—"Here lie, among warriors, the mortal remains of the man who prevented the enemies of our country from penetrating to this spot." The tombstones of the men are all alike in shape and size, and each of them bears this inscription:—"Grave of our brothers."

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS, by the latest count, consists of 474 members, of whom four are princes of the blood, three archbishops, 27 dukes, 32 marquises, 167 earls, 36 viscounts, 27 bishops, and 177 barons. The new representative peer for Ireland remains to be elected. The total number is ten more than at the opening of the session of 1857. The roll begins with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cumberland, and still styled in the House list, in parenthesis, "King of Hanover;" the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Armagh, attending for the last season in which Irish prelates will sit in Parliament; Earl de Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council; and the Earl of Kimberley, Lord Privy Seal. Then come the twenty dukes who, as such, are peers of the realm. Next follow marquises, viscounts, and barons.

A NOVEL EPISODE occurred on the 8th instant in the Iowa Senate. Soon after that body was called to order by the President the doorkeeper announced, "Message from the House," and Miss Mary E. Spencer, Egressing Clerk of that body, appeared and modestly said, "Mr. President." That reply, "Miss Clerk," and Miss Spencer proceeded to read in a clear and distinct voice a message from the House in relation to certain bills that had passed that body. At the conclusion of the message the Senators approved of this first official act performed by a woman in the Iowa Senate by a general clapping of hands.

It is believed in some quarters, states an exchange, that if ever Olive Logan and Anna Dickinson get married, they will marry each other. As such things are purely matters of taste, the world will, of course, have nothing to say against the union, but its curiosity will be deeply moved to know upon what principle the customary domestic economies of such a household are to be ordered, for it may be doubted whether Darwin, or any disciple of his, could develop a genuine *homo sive* woman out of either of these subjects.

SUPPLIES on the Northern Pacific Railway are now being sent out by General Spaulding to the distance of fifty miles, which will be sufficient for one thousand men for seven months. Storehouses will be built every five miles, in each of which will be placed, under a guard, 30,000 rations. Supplies are also to be distributed in the same manner from the Mississippi, or Crow Wing, end of this division eastward. The route passes through a wilderness, which teams cannot traverse except while the streams are frozen.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE'S RESOURCES.

A MEASURE was introduced into the Senate yesterday which has more to commend it to those favoring the true interests of the State, than any that has been presented for a long time. We refer to the bill for developing the resources of the Commonwealth by aiding a number of railroads, and thus opening to active business industry a portion of our territory hitherto almost dormant.

The wide difference existing between the western part of our State and the same section of New York has been a matter of standing reproach, and we gladly welcome the effort that is now being made to relieve us from this barren, and give the valuable products of those favored counties an outlet to market.

Coal by the hundreds of thousands of acres, timber by the millions, and the greatest variety of iron ore, are only waiting avenues of communication to pour their wealth into the treasury of the State, and repay her many fold for the aid now proposed to be extended.

The railway bonds now lying in the sinking fund, by the provisions of this bill are made not only to yield the same interest to the State that she now receives, but also to guarantee the construction of some three hundred miles of additional road, which will run up the Monongahela valley, with its magnificent beds of bituminous coal; enable the counties of Crawford and Mercer to ship their coal from our own harbor of Philadelphia, instead of as at present, to Cleveland; give the same advantages to Clearfield, Elk, and McKean, and furnish the shortest route, by easy grades, between the anthracite regions and the lakes.

Besides all this, we shall be able to arrest at Benito the stream of grain that flows into that city from the West to the extent of many millions of bushels yearly, and direct it to our own city. With all these advantages, it certainly seems as if there can be no question as to the policy of the measure, especially at this time, when it will furnish work to thousands who sorely need it, and throw into the channels of trade a large amount of money, thus helping to tide over the trouble resulting from the contraction of the currency.

The bill has now passed both houses, and only needs the Governor's signature to become a law.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Fechter as "Claude Melnotte." Bulwer wrote the *Lady of Lyons* to prove that he could produce a good acting play. He certainly succeeded, for no dramatic work of modern times has obtained so decided hold upon the regards of the play-going public. There is a good deal of fustian in the piece, but the construction is admirable, and it presents a first-rate set of acting characters that are comparatively easy of representation; and when not repeated too often, the *Lady of Lyons* is tolerably sure of a favorable reception. It is a capital piece for the initiation of young people into the glories of dramatic art, and is consequently the delight of sweet sixteen; and all the young ladies who visit the theatre for the first time, with a vague idea that they are doing something very pleasant and very naughty, unanimously vote "Claude" to be a dear fellow in spite of his shocking behavior to "Pauline" in the early scenes. It is not surprising, therefore, that the announcement of the *Lady of Lyons* for last evening brought to the Walnut the largest audience that Mr. Fechter has had during his engagement, and Mr. Fechter, who plays the lover with a passionate earnestness that has seldom or never been equalled in this locality, made such a "Claude Melnotte" as set all the feminine hearts in the audience to palpitating and to envying "Pauline" her good luck in securing such a lover in place of the odious "Beauseant." Mr. Fechter had more to contend against in this part, so far as his personal appearance is concerned, than in any that he has yet undertaken. It is not easy for a stout, elderly gentleman, with a strong foreign accent, to represent such a character as "Claude" so as to secure the sympathies of his audience, and Mr. Fechter, in his gold-laced coat and powdered wig, when he personated the mythical Prince of Como, might have sat for a portrait of Louis XVIII rather than as the representative of the love-sick peasant boy. Spirited and picturesque acting and the excellent support of Miss Leclere, who sustained the part of "Pauline," and of Mr. Bangs, who appeared as "Beauseant," made the performance a success, and wrought portions of the audience up to a high pitch of excitement. Indeed, one enthusiastic individual in the gallery was so carried away by the cunning of the scene that the bad behavior of "Beauseant" excited his personal animosity, and he complimented Mr. Bangs by yelling, "Get out of that, you son of a gun!"

The play as produced at the Walnut last evening differs in some particulars from the original version, it having been altered by Bulwer expressly for Mr. Fechter. These changes are in some respects improvements; they make the action at the commencement more rapid, and they give "Claude" a greater prominence than he had originally.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESTNUT drama of *Frou-Frou* is drawing good houses. The performance has much improved since the first night, and it is well worthy of a visit from those who can appreciate refined and elegant acting or such a picture of Parisian society as this play presents. *Frou-Frou* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will personate "Claude Melnotte" in the *Lady of Lyons* this evening. There will be a matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Fechter will conclude his engagement with "Ray Blue."

To-morrow evening Mr. Walcott will have a benefit, when Shakespeare's historical tragedy of *Henry VIII* will be presented, with Mr. Walcott in the title role. Mr. Richard Peniston will appear as "Cardinal Wolsey" and Miss Ella Burns as "Queen Katharine."

After the play, Mr. Fawcett will sing "The Seven Ages," and the performance will conclude with the drama of *The Courier of Lyons*. Mr. Walcott is an excellent actor, whose merits are fully appreciated by the public, and he will undoubtedly have a crowded house.

AT THE ARCH STREET Opera House will appear this evening "Little Nell" and the "Marooness" in John Brougham's adaptation from Dickens' story of "The Old Curiosity Shop." There will be a matinee to-morrow, when the same bill will be presented.

Baptist Home will be given to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. The grand chorus will be composed of the children of the Baptist Sunday Schools, under the direction of Mr. G. B. Snyder. A very interesting entertainment may be expected, and there should be a full attendance to aid a very worthy object.

PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER will lecture on "How to Say Things" this evening at the Academy of Music. Professor Shoemaker has delivered this lecture with much success in other places, and it is very highly spoken of.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Insurance Company Sued. *First Prize—Judge Reed.* In the case of Anna L. Burroughs vs. The North American Life and Accident Insurance Company, which was to recover the amount of a policy upon the life of her husband, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$5202.50.

The case before the Court to-day is that of Henry Johnson vs. Justus W. Acuff. An action to recover for services rendered in effecting the sale of a farm, which is yet on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Caldwell. In the case of the United States vs. Real estate at York and Salmon streets, claimed by Michael Kelly, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

The United States vs. Thirty-nine barrels of whiskey claimed by Patrick Murphy and Bernard McCully. An information of forfeiture on the ground of alleged frauds. Revenue officer Brooks testified that in August last he saw a wagon load of whiskey taken into the claimant's establishment, No. 231 Lombard street, and upon examining the liquor he found it was fraudulent, and therefore he made the seizure. The claimant set forth that they had purchased the liquor the day before, without, of course, having seen it, paying therefor the highest market price; and that as soon as it was delivered and they were made aware of its character, they at once said they wanted it taken away from their place.

On 9th SIDER. The United States vs. Lager-beer claimed by Joseph Flemyer. This case was submitted without evidence, and a verdict by consent was taken for the claimant.

Women as Jurors.

We propose to let our readers into the secret of a few facts illustrative of the great excitement which our female jury has caused in the world. On the evening of the 17th on which we first published the list of names, the Western Union Telegraph operator here broke in upon the regular despatches to call Chicago, and told them he had some news to send. They told him to wait till the regular report was done. "But," said the operator, "this is a bill!" "Well, send it along," was the reply. He then proceeded to forward an account of the drawing of the jury, the names of all the ladies, and the remarks of the *Sentinel* on the subject, giving our paper the credits, like a gentleman, as he is. As soon as the nature of the despatch became known, great interest was manifested along the line to get it fully and accurately, and this office was several times obliged to repeat parts of it, especially the names of jurors, so that they might get them correctly. After the message had gone over the wires, it was amusing in the extreme to hear the various ejaculatory remarks which are called forth from one end of the country to the other. But this was the least part of the excitement. The whole message, including the *Sentinel's* remarks, was the same night sent over the cable, and the next morning after the drawing of our jury all the particulars, together with the names of the ladies, were published in all the leading journals of Europe, and furnished to the crowned heads—to prince and peasant—to digest with their coffee at the breakfast table. Even more remarkable results than this have sprung from it, which as yet we are not at liberty to make public. More than a hundred and fifty messages have been received at this office asking for facts and further particulars. We doubt if the firing on Fort Sumter raised a greater excitement in the world, or large than the selection of females to sit as jurors away out here in the Rocky Mountains.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S Family Sewing Machine. LOOK-STOP! OVER 65,000 NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

No. 518 and 520 CHESTNUT Street.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK

held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, We have heard with the deepest regret of the decease of our valued friend and fellow director, THORNTON WILSON, Esq., therefore Resolved, That in all our associations with him he shall be considered as still living, and that we will ever properly tribute to his memory and character.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth National Bank, of which he was an ornament and a credit, do hereby attend his funeral in a body. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the Bank, be presented to the family of the deceased, and that EDWARD F. MITCHELL, President, H. C. YOUNG, Cashier, Philadelphia, March 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 20 S. THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILSON'S Alley, PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Westmoreland Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 S. THIRD STREET, on SATURDAY, the 20th of March instant, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year. J. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

NOTICE—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

An election for Directors of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL STREET, Camden, on SATURDAY, the 20th of March instant, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M. W. H. GATZMER, Treasurer.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1870. Direct Mail for France, per steamer "Albatross," closes at three o'clock this day. at 3 P. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, NO. 108 CHESTNUT STREET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE, LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE PORT ARTIST, T. BOHANNAN HEAD. THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THROUGHDAY AND EVENING. OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey; By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play, He seemed to the whole great army to say, 'I have brought you overland all the way.' From Winchester down to save the day!" CHROMOS of the above, in size 2 1/2x3 inches, now ready. Reserved Seats, 25c. Tickets for the entire course of the Academy, \$1. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT!

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HUMOROUS LECTURE BY JOHN G. SAXE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 21. Subject—FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME.

At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite (by request) from his Poem—"THE FRODO, MISS McBRIDE" and "THE PRESS."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS

ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24. Subject—GEMMAL FORTRES IN NATURE. Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive experiments.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75c. Tickets for ANY of the lectures, 25c. Tickets for the entire course, \$1.00. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7 1/2 to 10 P. M.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GLOBAL CONCERT.

IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME." SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M. The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by Mr. G. E. SIDER. And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs. Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.

TICKETS: Adults, 50c. Children, 25c. Children, under twelve years, 10c. Tickets can be reserved at the American Publication Society's Rooms, No. 523 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert. Doors open at 3 o'clock.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT!

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS

at CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, including Supper, \$1. All interested in the efforts of this society to complete their church edifice are invited to be present. 3152

CITY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

No. 212 S. FIFTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870.

The act of Assembly, approved April 23, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restaurants and others selling Liquor by the glass measure shall make application at this office for a license in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced.

The Licenses will be issued as follows: The 15th and 16th of March—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th wards.

The 17th, 18th, and 19th of March—6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards.

The 21st and 22d of March—11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th wards.

The 23d and 24th of March—15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards.

The 25th and 26th of March—19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d wards.

The 28th and 29th of March—23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th wards.

JOHN F. BAILLIE, ALEXANDER McCURR, THOMAS M. LOCKE, City Commissioners.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT!

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR SICKNESS OR OTHER CAUSE WHO ENLISTED AFTER APRIL 15, 1861, and before March 22, 1862, and who have not received their money, or their debt, on making an immediate application in person or letter, to the GENERAL COLLECTOR AGENCY, ROBERT S. LEAGUE AND COMPANY, No. 12 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All advice and information given cheerfully free of all charge. 3152

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

March 7, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 15th instant.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3152

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

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GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT!

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. It is warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth. It Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! It Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! It Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! It Cleanses and Purifies the Oral Cavity! It is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 32 1/2 Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any other poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the various and delusive preparations bearing various names that do not possess the genuine W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years' unvarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 81 W. 11th Street, New York.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 211 BRADWAX, New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. E. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Dental Room, devotes his entire attention to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 91 WALNUT Street. 136.

GO TO THE PILGRIM TO-NIGHT!

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

FINE CLOTHING.

GREAT FALL IN PRICES. GREAT FALL IN PRICES. LESS THAN GOLD RATES. LESS THAN GOLD RATES.

The balance of our heavy stock will be disposed of at such low prices that purchasers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves with Fine Clothing for next Fall and Winter. Spring Overcoats, \$5.00. Spring Overcoats, \$10.00. Spring Overcoats, \$14.00. Spring Overcoats, \$16.00. Spring Overcoats from \$20.00 to \$25.00. Coachmen's Coats. For Spring and Summer. Coachmen's Coats. Of all descriptions.

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NEW PATTERNS. NEW PATTERNS.

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603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

The Business Man's Paper!

"When a business man reaches the point where he thinks he cannot spare any time to examine sources of financial and commercial information, he may conclude that his business is not well managed. "When a business man finds himself in a financial situation so embarrassing that he cannot afford to possess every publication that would throw more light upon his business transactions, he should not delay an hour, but arrange at once with an auctioneer to close out his stock to the highest bidder."—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

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